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(54) Title: CLEANSING AND MOISTURIZING SURFACTANT COMPOSITIONS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Cleansing surfactant compositions are provided which cleanse, condition and moisturize the skin and hair and which exhibit a low degree of irritation to the eyes. These cleansing compositions preferably contain the following components: (a) a surfactant portion containing: 1. a non-ionic surfactant; 2. an amphoteric surfactant; and 3. an anionic surfactant; the total concentration of said non-ionic, amphoteric and anionic surfactants being present in the composition in an amount from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of said cleansing composition; and (b) a substantive humectant present in the composition in an amount from about 0.01 to about 3 percent by weight of said cleansing composition. The substantive humectants used in the present invention are preferably cationically charged polyols derived from sugars or sugar derivatives and they further comprise a long chain alkyl or alkenyl group having from about 6 to about 22 carbon atoms.</p>			

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- 1 -

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CLEANSING AND MOISTURIZING SURFACTANT COMPOSITIONSField of the Invention

10 This invention relates to cleansing surfactant compositions which cleanse, condition and moisturize the skin and hair and which exhibit a low degree of irritation to the eyes. The compositions are especially useful for cleansing the skin and hair of infants and young children and adults with sensitive skin and eyes.

15

Background of the Invention

20 Cleansing surfactant compositions are designed to remove accumulated soil and oils from the skin and hair. Unfortunately, these compositions often exhibit a number of drawbacks. The first of these is that upon total removal of skin and hair oils, the skin and hair are made to feel excessively and uncomfortably dry. The second drawback with many cleansing compositions is that the surfactants or other components of the composition contain ingredients that are irritating to the eyes, which is especially troublesome when the products are used on infants, children and adults with sensitive eyes and skin.

25

30 One method used by the cosmetics and toiletries industry to overcome the problem of dryness is to add moisturizers to the cleansing product. Unfortunately, this method often provides a product which leaves the body with an excessively oily and slippery residue when the composition is washed from the body. Furthermore, even starting with a surfactant base that has a low degree of eye irritation, the presence of added components such as moisturizers can

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- 2 -

5 upset the ocular mildness of the overall formulation. The presence of moisturizers in surfactant compositions also has a tendency to reduce the dispersibility and foamability of the composition, which negatively impacts the consumer acceptance of the product. Accordingly, it
10 is an object of this invention to provide a cleansing composition that is exceedingly mild to the skin and to the eyes. It is another object of this invention to provide a cleansing composition that does not leave the skin with an excessively dry feeling. It is another
15 object of this invention to provide a cleansing composition that leaves the skin and hair feeling moist but without feeling excessively oily and slippery. It is another object of this invention to provide a moisturizing cleansing composition which does not leave a slippery and oily residue on bath surfaces. It is another object of the invention to provide a moisturizing cleansing composition that is not adversely affected as to the attributes of dispersibility and foamability. Finally, it
20 is an object of this invention to provide a cleansing composition with the combination of attributes of mildness to the skin and eyes and effective cleansing, while leaving the skin with a feel that is neither excessively dry nor oily.
25

30 Summary of the Invention

35 The present invention relates to cleansing surfactant compositions which cleanse, condition and moisturize the skin and hair and which exhibit a low degree of irritation to the eyes. Skin and hair cleansing surfactant compositions of this invention clean the skin and hair without imparting a feeling of excessive dryness or

- 3 -

5 oiliness. The compositions are especially useful for
10 cleansing the skin and hair of infants and young children
15 and adults with sensitive skin and eyes. The compositions
20 of the present invention achieve their properties as a
25 result of specific combinations of surfactants and
30 substantive humectants which result in excellent cleansing
35 without imparting a feeling of excessive dryness or
40 oiliness to the skin and hair. The compositions of the
45 present invention achieve these cleansing and moisturizing
50 benefits while being relatively non-irritating to the
55 eyes. The cleansing compositions of the present invention
60 preferably contain the following components:

65 a. a surfactant portion containing:
70 1. a nonionic surfactant;
75 2. an amphoteric surfactant; and
80 3. an anionic surfactant;
85 the total concentration of said nonionic, amphoteric and
90 anionic surfactants being present in the composition in an
95 amount from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of said
100 cleansing composition; and

105 b. a substantive humectant present in the composition in
110 an amount from about 0.01 to about 3 percent by weight of
115 said cleansing composition.

120 The substantive humectant used in the present invention is
125 cationically charged, thereby being capable of binding to
130 the negatively charged sites on the skin and the hair.
135 The negatively charged sites on skin and hair attract the
140 positively charged humectant molecules, promoting a moist
145 feeling on skin and hair cleaned with the compositions of
150 the present invention. The moisturized feeling is

- 4 -

5 retained even after the cleansing composition is rinsed off, and this feeling is maintained for extended periods of time. Furthermore, this cleansed and moisturized feeling is achieved without the oily feel provided by conventional moisturizing agents. Despite the fact that
10 additives to surfactant compositions often upset the ocular mildness of such formulations, the cleansing compositions of the present invention surprisingly retain their ocular mildness in the presence of the substantive humectants used in the compositions of the present
15 invention. The substantive humectants used in the present invention are preferably cationically charged polyols. Preferred humectants are derived from sugars or sugar derivatives. More preferably, the cationic polyol is an alkoxylated derivative of methyl glucoside. Most
20 preferably, the humectants used in the compositions of the present invention further comprise a long chain alkyl or alkenyl group having from 6 to 22 carbon atoms.

25 Brief Description of the Drawing

Figure 1 shows the capacitance of skin as measured after treatment with the cleansing and moisturizing surfactant compositions of the present invention.

30 Detailed Description of the Invention

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

35 The cleansing compositions of the present invention comprise, consist essentially of, and/or consist of the following components:

a. a surfactant portion containing:

- 5 -

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1. a nonionic surfactant;
2. an amphoteric surfactant; and
3. an anionic surfactant;

10

the total concentration of said nonionic, amphoteric and anionic surfactants being present in the composition in an amount from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of said cleansing composition; and

15

- b. a substantive humectant present in the composition in an amount from about 0.01 to about 3, and preferably from about 0.1 to about 0.5 percent by weight of said cleansing composition.

20

The nonionic surfactant material is preferably selected from the following materials and may be composed of one or more of the following: (a) polyoxyethylene derivatives of polyol esters, wherein (1) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a polyol selected from the following group: sorbitol, sorbitan, glucose, α -methyl glucoside, polyglucose having an average of about 1.1 to about 3 glucose residues, glycerine, pentaerythritol and mixtures thereof; (2) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester contains from about 10 to about 120 oxyethylene units; (3) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a fatty acid containing from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms; and (4) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester has from 1 to 2 fatty acid residues per mole of polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester; (b) an alkyl polyglucoside; and mixtures thereof.

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- 6 -

5 The nonionic surfactant should be present in the cleansing composition in an amount of about 1 to about 10 weight percent of the composition.

10 The compositions of the present invention also contain an amphoteric surfactant. As used herein, the term "amphoteric" shall mean: 1) molecules that contain both acidic and basic sites such as, for example, an amino acid containing both amino (basic) and acid (e.g., carboxylic acid, acidic) functional groups; or 2) zwitterionic molecules which possess both positive and negative charges within the same molecule. The charges of the latter may be either dependent on or independent of the pH of the composition. Examples of zwitterionic materials include, but are not limited to, alkyl betaines, amidoalkyl betaines, and mixtures thereof. The amphoteric surfactants are disclosed herein without a counter ion. One skilled in the art would readily recognize that under the pH conditions of the compositions of the present invention, the amphoteric surfactants are either electrically neutral by virtue of having balancing positive and negative charges, or they have counter ions such as alkali metal, alkaline earth, or ammonium counter ions.

25 The amphoteric surfactant materials useful in the compositions of this invention may include one or more of the following surfactants: (a) an amphocarboxylate compound of the formula



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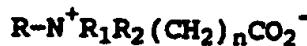
- 7 -

5 wherein R is an alkyl group having 7 to 17 carbon atoms, x is an integer from 1 to 6, R₁ is hydrogen or a carboxyalkyl group containing from 2 to 3 carbon atoms, R₂ is a hydroxyalkyl group containing from 2 to 3 carbon atoms or a group of the formula:

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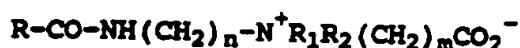


15 wherein R₄ is a 2 to 3 carbon alkylene group and n is either 1 or 2, and R₃ is a carboxyalkyl group containing from 2 to 3 carbon atoms; (b) an alkyl betaine of the formula:



20 wherein R is an alkyl group having from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, R₁ and R₂ are each alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and n is either 1 or 2; (c) an amidoalkyl betaine of the formula:

25



30 wherein R is an alkyl group having from 7 to 17 carbon atoms, R₁ and R₂ are each alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, n is an integer from 2 to 6 and m is either 1 or 2; and mixtures thereof. The amphoteric surfactant should be present in the shampoo composition at a concentration from about 0.5 to about 10 percent by weight.

35

Preferably, the anionic surfactant for use in the compositions of the present invention can be one or more of the following surfactants:

- 8 -

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(a) an alkyl sulfate of the formula:

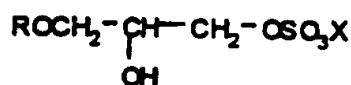


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(b) an alkyl ether sulfate of the formula:

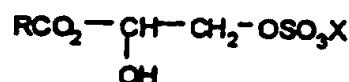


(c) an alkyl monoglycyl ether sulfate of the formula:



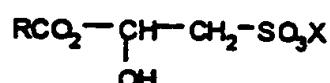
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(d) an alkyl monoglyceride sulfate of the formula:



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(e) an alkyl monoglyceride sulfonate of the formula:



(f) an alkyl sulfonate of the formula:

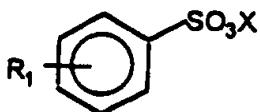


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(g) an alkylaryl sulfonate of the formula:

- 9 -

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(h) alkyl ether carboxylate of the formula:



and mixtures thereof, wherein R is an alkyl group having 7 to 17 carbon atoms, R₁ is H or an alkyl group having 1 to 17 carbon atoms, X is selected from alkali metal ions, alkaline earth metal ions, ammonium ions, and ammonium ions substituted with from 1 to 3 substituents, each of which may be the same or different, and each of said substituents being selected from alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and hydroxyalkyl groups having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and p is an integer from 1 to 6.

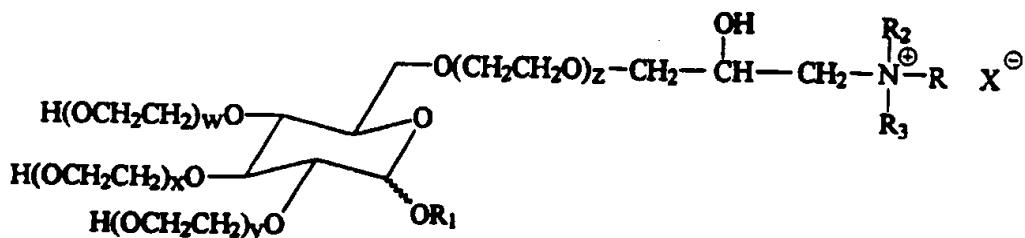
20 The anionic surfactant is preferably present in the cleansing composition at a concentration from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight.

25 The substantive humectant used in the compositions of this invention is preferably a cationic polyol. The cationic charge on the humectant makes the humectant substantive to the negative charges on skin and hair. Preferably, the polyol is derived from a sugar or sugar derivative. Examples of polyols useful for making the substantive humectants used in this invention are alkoxylated alkyl glucosides. Most preferably, the substantive humectant

- 10 -

5 further contains a long chain alkyl group having from about 6 to about 22 carbon atoms.

10 A preferred substantive humectant which is a positively charged polyol derived from alkyl glucoside and which contains a long chain alkyl group is of the formula



15 wherein $w + x + y + z = 5$ to 20, R is an alkyl or alkenyl group having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are each independently lower alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and wherein X is halide, carboxylate or alkyl sulfate.

More preferred compositions of the present invention contain the following components:

20

- a. a surfactant portion containing:
 - 1. nonionic surfactant;
 - 2. amphocarboxylate amphoteric surfactant;
 - 3. betaine amphoteric surfactant; and
 - 4. anionic surfactant;

the total concentration of said nonionic, amphocarboxylate, betaine and anionic surfactants being present in the composition in an amount from about 5 to

- 11 -

5 about 20 percent by weight of said cleansing composition; and

10 b. a substantive humectant present in the composition in an amount from about 0.01 to about 3 percent by weight of said cleansing composition.

15 The nonionic surfactant material in the more preferable compositions of the invention are more preferably selected from the following materials and may be composed of one or more of the following: (a) polyoxyethylene derivatives of polyol esters, wherein (1) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a polyol selected from the following group: sorbitol, sorbitan, glucose, α -methyl glucoside, polyglucose having an average of about 1.1 to about 3 glucose residues, glycerine, pentaerythritol and mixtures thereof; (2) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester contains from about 10 to about 120 oxyethylene units; (3) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a fatty acid containing from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms; and (4) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester has from 1 to 2 fatty acid residues per mole of polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester. The more preferred compositions of the invention contain from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight of the more preferred nonionic surfactants.

20 The surfactant portion of the more preferred compositions of this invention should contain a mixture of amphocarboxylate and alkyl betaine or amidoalkyl betaine, wherein the amphocarboxylate, alkyl betaine and amidoalkyl betaine are as hereinbefore defined. The amphocarboxylate

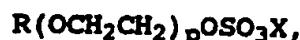
- 12 -

5 is present in the composition at a concentration from about 0.25 to about 10 percent by weight and the alkyl betaine or amidoalkyl betaine being present in the composition at a concentration of from about 0.25 to about 10 percent by weight.

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The anionic surfactant used in the more preferable compositions of this invention contains one or more of the following surfactants:

15 alkyl ether sulfate of the formula

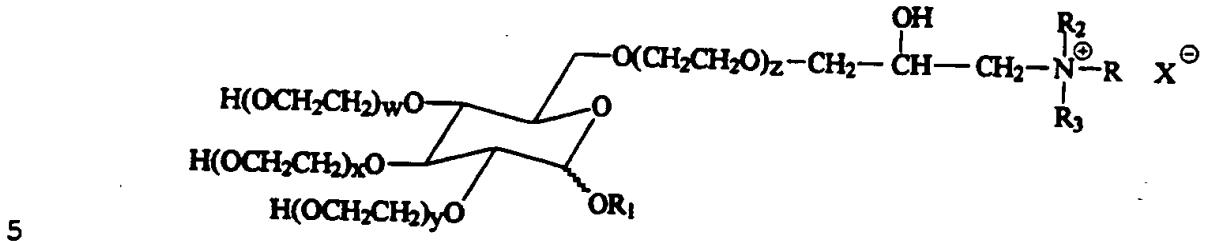


20 wherein R is an alkyl group having 7 to 17 carbon atoms, X is selected from alkali metal ions, alkaline earth metal ions, ammonium ions, and ammonium ions substituted with from 1 to 3 substituents, each of said substituents being the same or different, and each of which are selected from alkyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and hydroxyalkyl groups having from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and p is an integer from 1 to 6. The more preferred anionic surfactants are present in the more preferred compositions of the invention at a concentration of 1.0 to 10 percent by weight.

25

30 The more preferred compositions of this invention contain a substantive humectant which is a positively charged polyol derived from alkyl glucoside and which contains a long chain alkyl group and which is of the formula

- 13 -



10 wherein $w + x + y + z = 5$ to 20, R is an alkyl or alkenyl group having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are each independently lower alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and wherein X is halide, carboxylate or alkyl sulfate. The substantive humectant is present in the compositions of the invention at a concentration of about 0.01 to about 3.0 percent by weight.

15 The most preferred compositions of the present invention contain the following components:

a. a surfactant portion containing:

20 1. nonionic surfactant;
 2. amphocarboxylate amphoteric surfactant;
 3. betaine amphoteric surfactant; and
 4. anionic surfactant;

25 the total concentration of said nonionic, amphocarboxylate, betaine and anionic surfactants being present in the composition in an amount from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of said cleansing composition;

30 b. a substantive humectant present in the composition in an amount from about 0.01 to about 3 percent by weight of said cleansing composition; and

- 14 -

5

c. a thickener in an amount from about 0.1 to about 3.0 percent by weight of the composition.

10 The nonionic surfactant in the most preferred compositions of the invention most preferably consist of a polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester wherein (1) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a polyol selected from sorbitol, sorbitan and mixtures thereof, (2) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester contains from 20 to 80 oxyethylene units, (3) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from lauric acid, and (4) the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester has from 1 to 2 lauric acid residues per molecule of polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester.

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The most preferred compositions of the invention contain from about 2 to about 10 percent by weight of these most preferred nonionic surfactants.

25

Examples of nonionic surfactants which are most preferred for use in the compositions of this invention are as follows:

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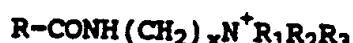
PEG-80 sorbitan laurate is an ethoxylated derivative of sorbitan monoester of lauric acid ethoxylated with an average of 80 moles of ethylene oxide. The material known as Atlas G4280, available from ICI Chemicals Americas of Wilmington, Delaware, is one preferred nonionic surfactant for use in the compositions of the invention.

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- 15 -

5 Yet another surfactant which can be used in the compositions of this invention is Polysorbate 20, the mixture of laurate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides, consisting predominantly of the monoester, condensed with approximately 20 moles of ethylene oxide.
10 The material known as Tween 20, available from ICI Chemicals Americas, Wilmington, Delaware, is another preferred material for use in the present compositions.

15 The most preferable compositions of the invention contain a mixture of both amphocarboxylate and betaine surfactants. The amphocarboxylate surfactant is most preferably a compound of the formula



20

wherein R is an alkyl group having 11 carbon atoms, x is 2, R₁ is hydrogen, R₂ is a group of the formula

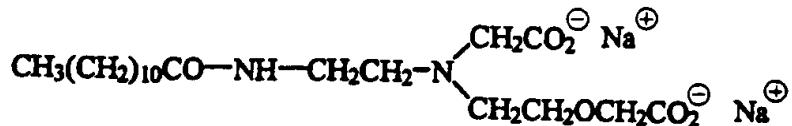


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30 wherein R₄ is a 2 carbon alkylene group and R₃ is a carboxymethyl group, and wherein the amphocarboxylate surfactant is present in the cleansing composition at a concentration from about 0.25 to about 5 percent by weight. An illustrative example of the most preferred amphocarboxylate compound for use in the present invention is Monateric 949-J otherwise known as disodium lauroamphodiacetate having the formula

- 16 -

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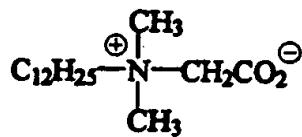
10 available from Mona Chemical Company of Paterson, New Jersey. Another amphocarboxylate useful in the compositions of the present invention is Miranol BM

available from Rhone-Poulenc of Cranbury, New Jersey.

15 Most preferably, the betaine surfactant used in the present invention is selected from (1) an alkyl betaine of the formula



20 wherein R is a lauryl group having 12 carbon atoms, and R₁ and R₂ are each methyl groups, i.e., of the formula



and (2) an amidoalkyl betaine of the formula

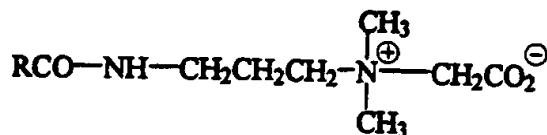
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- 17 -

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wherein RCO represents the fatty acid derived from coconut oil, n is 3 and R₁ and R₂ are each methyl groups, i.e., of the formula



10

wherein RCO represents the fatty acid derived from coconut oil. The betaine surfactant is most preferably present in the cleansing composition at a concentration from about 0.5 to about 8 percent by weight.

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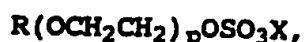
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Illustrative examples of the most preferred betaines used in the present invention are Tegobetaine L-7 which is known by its International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient (INCI) name as cocamidopropyl betaine and is available from Goldschmidt Chemical Company of Hopewell, Virginia. Another illustrative preferred betaine for use in this invention is lauryl betaine which is available as Empigen BB from Albright & Wilson Americas of Richmond, Virginia.

25

The most preferred compositions of the present invention contain one or more alkyl ether sulfate anionic surfactants of the formula

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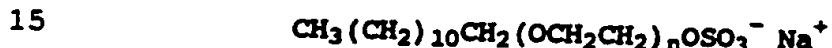


- 18 -

5 wherein R is an alkyl group having 12 to 13 carbon atoms, X is sodium ion and p is an integer from 1 to 4.

10 The anionic surfactant is most preferably present in the compositions of the present invention at a concentration from about 1 to about 8 percent by weight.

An example of these most preferred anionic surfactants is sodium laureth sulfate of the formula



20 wherein n averages between 1 and 4, sold under the name of Empicol 0251/70 by Albright & Wilson Americas of Richmond, Virginia. Another preferred anionic surfactant is sodium trideceth sulfate of the formula



25 wherein n averages between 1 and 4, sold under the name Cedepal TD-403 by Stepan Chemical Company of Chicago, Illinois.

30 In addition to the alkyl ether sulfates, preferred compositions of this invention also contain alkyl ether carboxylates of the formula:



- 19 -

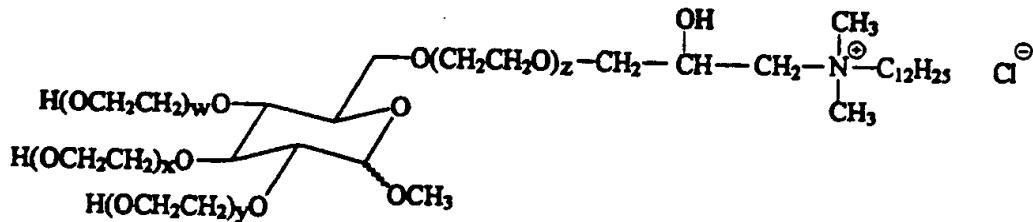
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wherein R, p, n and X are as defined above. A most preferred alkyl ether carboxylate for use in this invention is sodium laureth-13 carboxylate sold under the name Sandopan LS-24 by Sandoz Chemicals Corporation of Charlotte, North Carolina.

10

15

The most preferred compositions of this invention contain a substantive humectant which is a positively charged polyol derived from alkyl glucoside and which contains a long chain alkyl group and which is of the formula



20

wherein $w + x + y + z = 10$. This material is available as Glucquat 125 from the Amerchol Corporation of Edison, New Jersey. The substantive humectant is present in the most preferred compositions of the invention at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 0.5 percent by weight.

25

A thickening agent is also useful in the compositions of this invention in order to impart the appropriate viscosity to the compositions of the invention. A thickener may be selected from the following:

(a) mono or diesters of fatty acids containing from 16 to 22 carbon atoms with p lyethylene glyc l of the formula:

- 20 -

5



wherein n is an integer from 3 to 200:

10

(b) fatty acid esters of ethoxylated polyols;

(c) ethoxylated derivatives of mono and diesters of fatty acids and glycerine;

15

(d) hydroxyalkyl cellulose;

(e) alkyl cellulose; and

(f) hydroxyalkyl alkyl cellulose.

20

The thickener may be present in the compositions of the invention at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 5 percent by weight, more preferably at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 3.0 percent by weight. Polyethylene glycol esters are preferable thickeners for use in the compositions of the invention. PEG-150 distearate is the thickener for use in the most preferred compositions of this invention. This material is available as Kessco PEG 6000 Distearate from the Stepan Company of Northfield, Illinois.

- 21 -

5 In organic salts may also be used as thickeners instead of or in addition to the organic thickeners mentioned above. Sodium chloride is a preferred inorganic salt in this regard. It may be added to the compositions of the invention at a concentration of about 0.5 to about 5 percent by weight, and preferably, at a concentration of 10 about 1 to about 3 percent by weight.

15 The cleansing compositions of this invention may also optionally contain one or more nonsubstantive humectants selected from:

20 (a) water soluble liquid polyols selected from the group consisting of glycerine, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol, butylene glycol and dipropylene glycol;

25 (b) polyethylene glycol of the formula

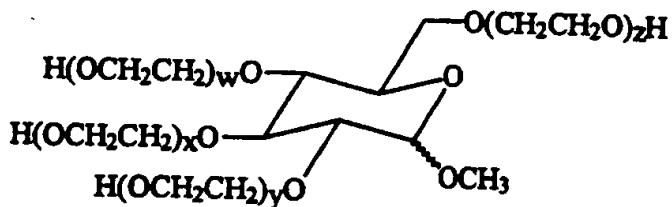


25

wherein R is a 2 or 3 carbon alkylene group and n is 2 to 10;

30 (c) polyethylene glycol ether of methyl glucoside of formula

- 22 -



wherein $w + x + y + z = 5$ to 25,

(d) urea, and mixtures thereof.

10

The nonsubstantive humectant may be present in the cleansing composition at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 5 percent by weight.

15

A most preferred nonsubstantive humectant is glycerin, which is preferably present in the composition at a concentration of 0.25 to 1.5 percent by weight.

20

Also useful in the compositions of this invention is a pearlizer, which tends to communicate positive attributes about the product to the consumer. The pearlescent or opacifying agent can be selected from the following group:

25

(a) mono- or diesters of fatty acids having 16 to 22 carbon atoms with ethylene or propylene glycol,

(b) mono- or diesters of fatty acids having 16 to 22 carbon atoms with a polyalkylene glycol of the formula:

- 23 -

5



wherein R is a 2 or 3 carbon alkylene group and n is 2 or 3;

10

(c) fatty alcohols containing 16 to 22 carbon atoms;

(d) fatty esters of the formula:

15



wherein R and R₁ each contain from 15 to 21 carbon atoms;

20

(e) inorganic solids insoluble in the cleansing composition; and mixtures thereof.

25

The pearlescent or opacifying agent may be present in the composition at a concentration of from about 0.25 to about 2.5 percent by weight. The inorganic pearlizing or opacifying agents can be titanium dioxide or mica.

30

A preferred pearlizer is a diester of fatty acids having 16 to 22 carbon atoms with ethylene or propylene glycol. Most preferred as a pearlizer is ethylene glycol distearate.

- 24 -

5 The pearlizer is most conveniently added to the composition of the invention as a preformed, stabilized aqueous dispersion. An example of a preferred preformed pearlizer is Euperlan PK-3000, available commercially from
10 Hankel Corporation of Hoboken, New Jersey, which is a combination of glycol distearate, Laureth-4 and cocamidopropyl betaine. Generally, Euperlan PK-3000 contains about 25-30% of glycol distearate, 3-15% of Laureth-4 and between about 20-25% of cocamidopropyl betaine.

15

20 The compositions of the present invention may also contain one or more additives such as plant extracts, plant homogenates, plant juices, vitamins and vitamin derivatives. For example, aloe vera gel, the mucilage obtained as the juice expressed from the leaves of the *Aloe barbadensis Miller* plant, is generally believed to soothe irritated skin, and may be advantageously added to the compositions of this invention. One source of aloe vera gel is Aloe-Con UP-40, a 40-fold aloe vera gel concentrate available from Florida Food Products of Eustis, Florida. Due to its concentrated state, the addition of one part of this concentrate to a formulation is equivalent to adding 40 parts of aloe vera gel to the formulation. Similarly, anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties are attributed to vitamin E and its derivatives, which may be also beneficially added to compositions of this invention.

30

35

The compositions of this invention may also contain additives which enhance their appearance, feel and fragrance, such as colorants, fragrances, preservatives

- 25 -

5 and pH adjusting agents. Chelating agents such as EDTA are also helpful in protecting and preserving the compositions of this invention. A chelating agent such as tetrasodium EDTA, available commercially as Versene 100XL, from Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan, may be used. 10 Preservatives such as quaternium-15, available commercially as Dowicil 200 from the Dow Corporation of Midland, Michigan, may be used.

15 The pH of the compositions of this invention should be in the range of from about 5 to about 7.5.

Compositions which illustrate the preferred compositions of this invention are shown in the following examples.

Table 1. Example 1

Ingredient Trade Name*	Component INCI Name	% Active	% (w/w)	% Active (w/w)
Water		100	62.1	62.1052
Tegobetaine L-7	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	30	12.5	3.75
Cedepal TD 403	Sodium Trideceth Sulfate	30	9.00	2.7
Monateric 949-J	Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate	30	2.70	0.81
Glucquat 125	Lauryl Methyl Gluceth-10	25	1.00	0.25
	Hydroxypropyl Dimonium Chloride			
Atlas G-4280	PEG (80) Sorbitan Monolaurate	72	6.30	4.536
Sandopan LS-24	Sodium Laureth-13 Carboxylate	70	0.45	0.315
Culinox 999	Sodium Chloride	100	2.00	2
PEG 6000 Distearate	PEG-150 Distearate	100	0.400	0.4
Euperlan PK 3000*		2.50		
	Glycol Distearate (and)	*	0.625	
	Laureth-4 (and)	*	0.3	
	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	*	0.56	
Dowicil 200	Quaternium-15	100	0.050	0.05
Verseine 100 XL	Tetrasodium EDTA	38	0.250	0.095
Aloe Con UP-40 Cos**	Aloe Vera Gel	***Concentrate	0.010	0.4
Vitamin E Acetate	Tocopheryl Acetate	100	0.010	0.01
Fragrance	Fragrance	100	0.200	0.2
Glycerin	Glycerin, 99t	99	0.500	0.495
Citric Acid, USP	Citric Acid, USP	100	0.025	0.0248

* Euperlan PK 3000 is a mixture containing approximately 25-30% ethylene glycol distearate, 8-15% laureth-4 and 20-25% cocamidopropyl betaine.

** Aloe Con UP-40 Cos is a 40-fold concentrate. 0.01% Aloe CON added to the formulation is equivalent to 0.4% Aloe Vera Gel in the formulation.

Table 2. Example 2

Ingredient Trade Name*	Component INCI Name	% Active	% (w/w)	% Active (w/w)
Water	Water	100	70.5	70.5
Empigen BB	Lauryl Betaine	30	2.0	0.6
Empicol 0251/70	Sodium Laureth Sulfate	70	4.26	2.98
Monateric 949-J	Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate	27	8.28	2.24
Glucquat 125	Lauryl Methyl Gluceth-10	25	1.00	0.25
	HydroxyPropyl Dimonium Chloride			
Polysorbate 20	PEG (20) Sorbitan Monolaurate	72	5.30	3.82
Culinox 999	Sodium Chloride	100	2.00	2.0
PEG 6000 Distearate	PEG-150 Distearate	100	2.00	2.0
Genapol 437-X*		2.50		
	Glycol Distearate (and)	*		0.5
	Cocamide MEA/DEA (and)	*		0.13
Dowicil 200	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	*		0.15
Versene 100 XI	Quaternium-15	100	0.050	0.05
Aloe Con UP-40 Cos**	Tetrasodium EDTA	38	0.250	0.095
Vitamin E Acetate	Aloe Vera Gel	**Concentrate	0.010	0.4
Fragrance	Tocopheryl Acetate	100	0.010	0.01
Glycerin	Fragrance	100	0.300	0.3
Citric Acid, USP	Glycerin, 99%	99	1.500	0.485
	Citric Acid, USP	100	0.028	0.028

* Genapol 437-X is a mixture containing approximately 20% ethylene glycol distearate, 6% cocamidopropyl betaine and about 5% cocamide monoethanolamide/diethanolamide.

** Aloe Con UP-40 Cos is a 40-fold concentrate. 0.01% Aloe CON added to the formulation is equivalent to 0.4% Aloe Vera Gel in the formulation.

Table 3

Example	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ingredient Trade Name*	8 (w/w)						
Tegobetaine L-7	12.5	5.3	21.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Cedepal TD 403	9.00	3.8	19.2	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Monateric 949-J	2.70	1.1	4.4	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Glucquat 125	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.04	12.0	0.4	2.0
Atlas G-4280	6.30	2.7	10.8	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
Sandopan LS-24	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Culinox 999	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
PEG 6000 Distearate	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
Euperlan PK 3000*	---	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Dowicil 200	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Versene 100 XL	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250
Aloe Con UP-40 Cos**	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Vitamin E Acetate	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Fragrance	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
Glycerin	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
Citric Acid, USP	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
Water	Q.S. to 100						

- 29 -

5

Table 4. Comparative Example 1

<u>Ingredient Trade Name</u>	<u>Component INCI Name</u>	<u>%WT/WT</u>
DI Water	Water	58.2268
Tegobetaine L-7	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	12.5000
Cedepal TD403	Sodium Trideceth Sulfate	9.0000
Monateric 949-J	Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate	2.7000
Atlas G-4280	Polyoxyethylene (80) Sorbitan Monolaurate	6.3000
Dowicil 200	Quaternium-15	0.0500
Versene 100 XL	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.2500
Plantaren 1200*	Lauryl Polyglucose	5.0000
Euperlan PK3000	Glycol Distearate (and) Laureth-4 (and) Cocamidopropyl Betaine	2.5000
Fragrance		0.2000
Abil Quat 3474*	Quaternium 80	0.2500
Antil 171 Liquid*	PEG-18 Glyceryl Glycol Dioleococoate	2.0000
NaOH	sodium hydroxide	0.0232
Amilion GST-40	Laureth-3 (and) Glyceryl Stearate/Diacetyltartrate	1.0000
	TOTAL	100.0000%

JBP-349

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

- 30 -

5 The cleansing composition shown in Example 1 is prepared as follows:

Preparation of Sandopan LS-24 pre-mix

10 Component amounts in this procedure are given in terms of parts by weight to prepare 100 parts of the pre-mix. 66.57 parts of water are heated to a temperature of 155 to 170°F. 33.33 parts of Sandopan LS-24 are added with agitation. The temperature is maintained at 155 to 170°F until all of the Sandopan has dissolved. The temperature is then cooled to below 110°F and 0.10 parts of Dowicil 200 are added; agitation is continued until the premix is uniform.

Main compounding step

20 Component amounts in this procedure are given in terms of parts by weight to prepare 100 parts of the cleansing composition of Example 1. 27.6 parts water are heated to 145 to 150°F with agitation. 0.4 parts PEG 6000 distearate are added with agitation until all of the PEG 6000 distearate has dissolved. 1.0 parts Glucquat 125 is added with continued agitation until a uniform mixture is obtained. Cooling is commenced and the following are added simultaneously:

- 33.7 parts water
- 12.5 parts Tegobetaine L-7
- 2.7 parts Monateric 949-J
- 9.0 parts Cedapal TD 403
- 5.8 parts Atlas G-4280

During the addition of the above ingredients, the following are also added:

- 31 -

5 2.0 parts Culin x 999
 1.35 parts of the Sandopan LS-24 pre-mix
 0.5 parts glycerin
When the temperature has cooled to below 120°F, 0.2 parts
10 of fragrance pre-blended with 0.5 parts Atlas G-4280 are
 added. The following items are then added:
 0.05 parts Dowicil 200
 0.14 parts Versene 100XL
 0.01 parts Aloe CON UP-40 Cos
 0.01 parts Vitamin E acetate
15 When the temperature has cooled to below 89°F, 2.5 parts
 of Euperlan PK-3000 are added with continued stirring.
 The pH of the composition is adjusted with a 20% citric
 acid solution until a final pH of 6.8 to 7.2 is obtained.
20 The degree of moisturization imparted by a moisturizing
 cleanser can be assessed by measuring the amount of water
 on the skin surface following the use of the moisturizing
 cleanser. The water content of the skin has been shown to
 be related to the skin's electrical properties. The
 measurement of impedance of the skin (the total electrical
 resistance of the skin to an alternating current) has been
 studied extensively and has been widely used to assess the
 hydration state of the skin's surface (J. Serup and G.B.E.
 Jemec in Handbook of Non-Invasive Methods for the Skin,
 CRC Press Inc., Boca Raton, FL, 1995, the disclosure of
 which is hereby incorporated by reference). Skin surface
 capacitance measurements were made with a Nova Technology
 Corp. Model 9003 dermal phase meter (DPM) equipped with a
 DPM 9103 remote sensor probe (Nova Technology Corporation,
 Gloucester, MA). This device emits a 1 Mhz span of
 25 simultaneously produced frequencies, producing a
 30 35

- 32 -

5 differential current source using a controlled rise time.
The sensor probe has 2 concentric brass electrodes which
are separated by a non-conducting resin. The DPM measures
and reports capacitance values at several frequencies from
the signal-phase delay data. The capacitance readings are
10 directly related to picoFarads (pF) of capacitance in the
volume of skin that is effectively measured. Conductance
and capacitance have been shown to correlate to skin water
content *in vivo* and the capacitance values delivered by
the instrument are representative of the hydration state
15 of the upper stratum corneum, i.e., the upper layers of
the skin (P. Treffel and B. Gabard, "Stratum Corneum
Dynamic Functional Measurements after Moisturizer or
Irritant Application", *Arch. Dermatol. Res.*, 287, 474-479,
20 1995 the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by
reference).

25 The following test protocol was used to make skin moisture
measurements. Subjects who had applied lotions or oils to
their skin since their last cleansing were asked to wash
both volar forearms with a cleansing bar soap and to rinse
and dry their forearms. Baseline readings were taken in
30 four places within a 4 X 6 cm area on both forearms of
each subject prior to treatment with the compositions of
this invention. Both forearms of each subject were
moistened with warm (approximately 38°C) tap water. 0.5
ml of the composition of Example 1 was applied to the
treatment area on one forearm of each subject over a one
35 minute period and subsequently left in place for three
minutes while the untreated arm, moistened with water,
served as a control. Both arms were then simultaneously
rinsed in separate buckets of warm water for 30 seconds.
The arms were then air dried for five minutes. Four

- 33 -

5 readings were then taken on each forearm at three
succeeding five-minute intervals following the rinse step,
i.e., at 5, 10 and 15 minutes following rinsing, with the
probe being wiped between arm changes. Average values
were calculated for each arm at each time interval.

10

15 The results of these measurements are shown in Figure 1.
Data points represented by triangles, diamonds and squares
in Figure 1 are for baseline measurements, control
measurements and measurements after exposure to the
composition of Example 1, respectively. It is evident
from Figure 1 that the capacitance, and hence the moisture
content of the skin in areas treated with the composition
of this invention was significantly higher than the
moisture content of the skin in the control area treated
20 with water only. In contrast, the water treated areas
showed no significant increase in moisture relative to the
baseline values. The increase in moisturization in the
treated areas vs. the control was statistically
25 significant at the 99% confidence level after 5 and 10
minutes, and significant at the 95% confidence level after
15 minutes.

30 The compositions of this invention also exhibit very low
irritation to the eyes and skin. Irritation has been
measured in accordance with the Invitox Protocol Number
86, the "Trans-epithelial Permeability (TEP) Assay". In
accordance with the TEP Assay, the ocular irritation
potential of a product can be evaluated by determining its
effect on the permeability of a cell layer, as assessed by
35 the leakage of fluorescein through the layer. In
accordance with this *in vitro* method, monolayers of Madin-

- 34 -

5 Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells are grown to confluence
on microporous inserts in a 24-well plate containing
medium or assay buffer in the lower wells. The irritati n
potential of a product is evaluated by measuring the
damage to the permeability barrier in the cell monolayer
10 following a 15 minute exposure to dilutions of the
product. Barrier damage is assessed by the amount of
sodium fluorescein that has leaked through to the lower
well after 30 minutes, as determined by spectrophotometry.

15 The fluorescein leakage is plotted against the
concentration of test material to determine the EC₅₀ (the
concentration of test material that causes 50% of maximum
dye leakage, i.e., 50% damage to the permeability
barrier). The test procedure is set forth in Invitox
Protocol Number 86 (May 1994), the disclosure of which is
20 hereby incorporated by reference.

25 Exposure of a layer of MDCK cells grown on a microporous
membrane to test sample is a model for the first event
that occurs when an irritant comes in contact with the
eye. In vivo, the outermost layers of the corneal
epithelium form a selectively permeable barrier due to the
presence of tight junctions between cells. On exposure to
an irritant, the tight junctions separate, removing the
permeability barrier. Fluid is imbibed to the underlying
30 layers of epithelium and to the stroma, causing the
collagen lamellae to separate, resulting in opacity. The
TEP assay measures the effect of an irritant on the
breakdown of tight junctions between cells in a layer of
MDCK cells grown on a microporous insert. Damage is
35 evaluated spectrophotometrically, by measuring the amount
of marker dye (sodium fluorescein) that leaks thr ugh the
cell layer and micr porous membrane to the lower well.

- 35 -

5 Generally, a passing score is reflected in an EC₅₀ of 2.28 or higher. The composition of Example 1 made in accordance with the present invention had a passing TEP score of 2.98 ± 0.48. In contrast, the composition of Comparative Example 1, which contained, among other 10 ingredients, a cationic silicone (i.e., Quaternium 80) but did not include the cationic polyol i.e., Glucquat 125, used in the compositions of the present invention, scored a failing TEP score of 1.73. These data demonstrate the critical effect of the formulation components on TEP and hence eye irritation, and demonstrate that the 15 compositions of the present invention are exceptionally mild to the eyes.

Examples 2 - 9:

20 Cleansing compositions having the formulations set forth in Tables 2 and 3 are made in accordance with the procedure of Example 1. These compositions are effective for cleansing, conditioning, and moisturizing skin and hair without ocular irritation.

- 36 -

5

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

10

1. A composition which imparts cleansing, conditioning and moisturization of the skin and hair and which exhibits a low degree of irritation to the eyes comprising:

a. a surfactant portion comprising:

1. a nonionic surfactant;
2. an amphoteric surfactant; and
3. an anionic surfactant;

15

said nonionic, amphoteric and anionic surfactants comprising from about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of the overall composition; and

b. a substantive humectant comprising from about 0.01 to about 3.0 percent by weight of the overall composition.

20

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the substantive humectant is a cationically charged polyol.

25

3. The composition of claim 2 wherein the cationically charged polyol is derived from a sugar or sugar derivative.

4. The composition of claim 3 wherein the sugar derivative is an alkoxylated alkyl glucoside.

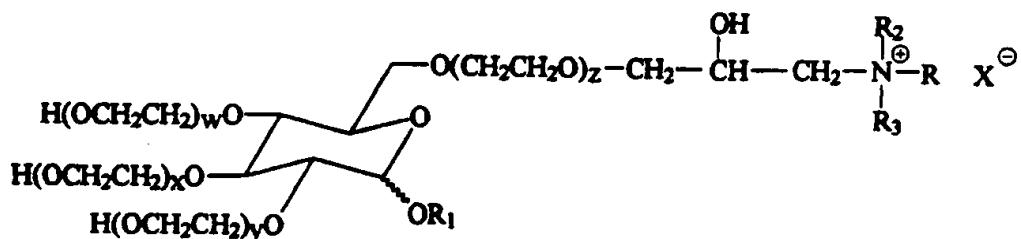
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5. The composition of claim 3 wherein the humectant further comprises a long chain alkyl or alkenyl group having from about 6 to about 22 carbon atoms.

- 37 -

5

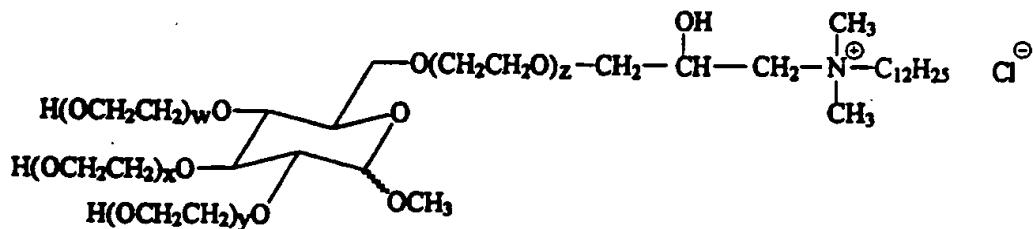
6. The composition of claim 1 wherein the substantive humectant is of the formula



10 wherein $w + x + y + z = 5$ to 20, R is an alkyl or alkenyl group having about 6 to about 22 carbon atoms, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are each independently lower alkyl having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms and wherein X is halid, carboxylate or alkyl sulfate.

15

7. The composition of claim 1 wherein the substantive humectant is of the formula



20

wherein $w + x + y + z = 10$.

- 38 -

5 8. The composition of claim 1 wherein the nonionic surfactant comprises one or more surfactants selected from:

10 a. polyoxyethylene derivatives of polyol esters wherein

15 1. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a polyol selected from sorbitol, sorbitan, glucose, α -methyl glucoside, polyglucose having an average of about 1.1 to about 3 glucose residues, glycerine, pentaerythritol or mixtures thereof;

20 2. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester contains from about 10 to about 120 oxyethylene units;

25 3. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a fatty acid containing from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms; and

30 4. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester has from about 1 to about 2 fatty acid residues per molecule of polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester;

 b. an alkyl polyglucoside; or

 c. mixtures thereof, wherein the nonionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight.

9. The composition of claim 1 wherein the amphoteric surfactant comprises one or more surfactants selected from:

 a. an amphocarboxylate compound of the formula:

$$R-\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{N}^+R_1R_2R_3$$

- 40 -

5 10. The composition of claim 9 wherein the amphoteric surfactant comprises a mixture of amphocarboxylate and alkyl betaine or amidoalkyl betaine, wherein the amphocarboxylate is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.5 to about 9.5 percent by weight and the alkyl betaine or amidoalkyl betaine is present in the composition at a concentration of about 9.5 to about 0.5 percent by weight.

10

15 11. The composition of claim 1 wherein the anionic surfactant comprises one or more surfactants selected from:

a. alkyl sulfate of the formula

$$R-CH_2OSO_3X;$$

b. alkyl ether sulfate of the formula

$$R(OCH_2CH_2)_pOSO_3X;$$

20 c. alkyl monoglyceryl ether sulfate of the formula

$$ROCH_2-\underset{CH}{|}-CH_2-OSO_3X;$$

$$|$$

$$OH$$

d. alkyl monoglyceride sulfate of the formula

$$RCO_2-\underset{CH}{|}-CH_2-OSO_3X;$$

$$|$$

$$OH$$

25 e. alkyl monoglyceride sulfonate of the formula

$$RCO_2-\underset{CH}{|}-CH_2-SO_3X;$$

$$|$$

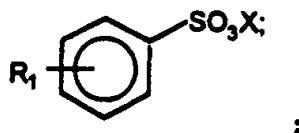
$$OH$$

f. alkyl sulfonate of the formula

$$R-SO_3X;$$

- 41 -

5 g. alkylaryl sulfonate of the formula



h. alkyl ether carboxylate of the formula

$$R(OCH_2CH_2)_pO(CH_2)_nCO_2X$$

10 wherein R is an alkyl group having from about 7 to about 17 carbon atoms, R₁ is H or an alkyl group having from about 1 to about 17 carbon atoms, X is selected from alkali metal ions, alkaline earth metal ions, ammonium ions, and ammonium ions substituted with from about 1 to about 3 substituents, each of which may be the same or different, and which are selected from alkyl groups having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms and hydroxyalkyl groups having from about 2 to about 4 carbon atoms, p is an integer from about 1 to about 20 and n is 1 or 2; or

15 I. mixtures thereof, and said anionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight.

20

12. The composition of claim 1 further comprising a pearlescent or opacifying agent selected from:

25 a. mono or diesters of fatty acids having about 16 to
 about 22 carbon atoms with ethylene or propylene glycol;
 b. mono or diesters of fatty acids having about 16 to
 about 22 carbon atoms with a polyalkylene glycol of the
 formula

30 $\text{HO-}(\text{RO})_n-\text{H}$

- 42 -

5 wherein R is about a 2 or about a 3 carbon alkylene group and n is about 2 or about 3;

c. fatty alcohols containing about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms;

d. fatty esters of the formula

10 $RCOOCH_2R_1$

wherein R and R₁ each contain from about 15 to about 21 carbon atoms;

e. inorganic solids insoluble in the composition, or

15 f. mixtures thereof, wherein the pearlescent or opacifying agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 2.5 percent by weight.

20 13. The composition of claim 12 wherein the inorganic solid is selected from mica, titanium dioxide, or mixtures thereof.

25 14. The composition of claim 1 further comprising a nonsubstantive humectant selected from:

a. water soluble liquid polyols selected from glycerine, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol, butylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, or mixtures thereof;

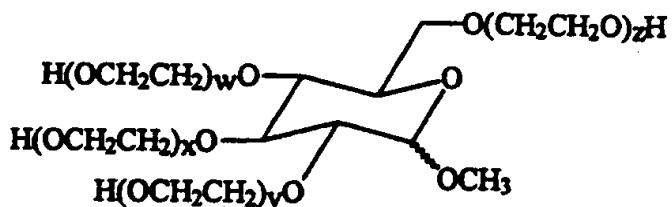
b. polyethylene glycol of the formula

30 $HO-(RO)_n-H$

wherein R is about a 2 to about a 3 carbon alkylene group and n is about 2 to about 10;

- 43 -

5 c. polyethylene glycol ether of methyl glucoside of formula



wherein w + x + y + z = about 5 to about 25;

d. urea; or

10 e. mixtures thereof,

wherein the nonsubstantive humectant is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 5 percent by weight.

15 15. The composition of claim 1 further comprising a thickener selected from:

a. mono or diesters of fatty acids containing from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms with polyethylene glycol of formula

20 HO-(CH₂CH₂O)_nH wherein n is an integer from about 3 to about 200;

b. fatty acid esters of ethoxylated polyols;

c. ethoxylated derivatives of mono and diesters of fatty acids and glycerine;

25 d. hydroxyalkyl cellulose;

e. alkyl cellulose;

f. hydroxyalkyl alkyl cellulose; or

g. mixtures thereof,

- 44 -

5 wherein the thickener is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 5 percent by weight.

16. The composition of claim 1 which further comprises inorganic salts.

10

17. The composition of claim 1 further comprising one or more additives selected from plant extracts, plant homogenates, plant juices, vitamins, vitamin derivatives or mixtures thereof.

15

18. The composition of claim 1 further comprising one or more additives selected from colorants, fragrances, preservatives, pH adjusting agents or mixtures thereof.

20

19. The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition has a pH in the range of about 5 to about 7.5.

25

20. The composition of claim 12 wherein the pearlescent or opacifying agent is added to the composition as a preformed, stabilized aqueous dispersion.

30

21. A surfactant composition which imparts cleansing, conditioning and moisturization of the skin and hair and which exhibits a low degree of irritation to the eyes comprising:

A. one or more nonionic surfactants comprising polyoxyethylene derivatives of poly 1 ester wherein

- 45 -

5 1. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a polyol selected from sorbitol, sorbitan, glucose, α -methyl glucoside, polyglucose having an average of about 1.1 to about 3 glucose residues, glycerine, pentaerythritol or mixtures thereof,

10 2. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester contains from about 10 to about 120 oxyethylene units,

15 3. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from a fatty acid containing from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms, and

20 4. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester has from about 1 to about 2 fatty acid residues per molecule of polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester; and wherein the nonionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight;

25 B. one or more amphocarboxylate amphoteric surfactants comprising a compound of the formula

R-CONH(CH₂)_xN⁺R₁R₂R₃

25 wherein R is an alkyl group having about 7 to about 17 carbon atoms,

30 x is an integer from about 1 to about 6, R₁ is hydrogen or a carboxyalkyl group containing from about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms,

30 R₂ is a hydroxyalkyl group containing from about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms or a group of the formula

R₄-O-(CH₂)_nCO₂⁻

30 wherein R₄ is about a 2 to about a 3 carbon alkylene group and n is either 1 or 2, and

- 46 -

5 R_3 is a carboxyalkyl group containing from about 2 to about 3 carbon atoms,

and wherein the amphoteric amphocarboxylate surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 0.25 to about 10 percent by weight;

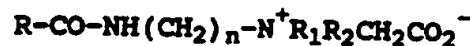
10 C. one or more betaine surfactants selected from:

1. an alkyl betaine of the formula



15 wherein R is an alkyl group having from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, and R_1 and R_2 are each alkyl groups having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms,

2. an amidoalkyl betaine of the formula



20 wherein R is an alkyl group having from about 7 to about 17 carbon atoms, n is an integer from about 2 to about 6 and R_1 and R_2 are each alkyl groups having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms, or

3. mixtures thereof,

25 and wherein the betaine surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 0.5 to about 10 percent by weight;

D. one or more anionic surfactants comprising alkyl ether sulfate of the formula



wherein

30 R is an alkyl group having about 7 to about 17 carbon atoms,

X is selected from alkali metal ions, alkaline earth metal ions, ammonium ions, or ammonium ions substituted with

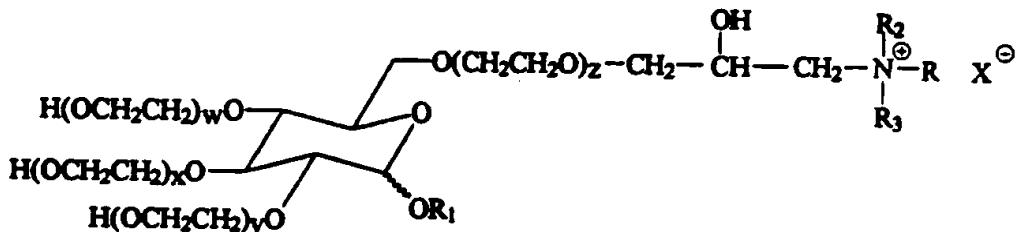
- 47 -

5 from about 1 to about 3 substituents, each of which may be the same or different, and which are selected from alkyl groups having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms and hydroxyalkyl groups having from about 2 to about 4 carbon atoms, and p is an integer from about 1 to about 6,

10 and said anionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight;

E. a substantive humectant of the formula

15



20 wherein w + x + y + z = about 5 to about 20, R is an alkyl or alkenyl group having about 6 to about 22 carbon atoms, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are each independently lower alkyl having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms and wherein X is halide, carboxylate or alkyl sulfate;

25 said nonionic, amphoteric amphocarboxylate, betaine and anionic surfactants comprising a total of about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of the composition and said substantive humectant comprising from about 0.01 to about 3.0 percent by weight of the composition.

22. The composition of claim 21 further comprising an alkyl ether carboxylate of the formula

- 48 -



wherein R is an alkyl group having about 7 to about 17 carbon atoms, X is selected from alkali metal ions, alkaline earth metal ions, ammonium ions, and ammonium ions substituted with from about 1 to about 3 substituents, each of which may be the same or different, and which are selected from alkyl groups having from about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms and hydroxyalkyl groups having from about 2 to about 4 carbon atoms, p is an integer from about 1 to about 20 and n is about 1 or about 10 2;

15

wherein the alkyl ether carboxylate comprises from about 0.1 to about 2.5 percent by weight of the composition.

20 23. The composition of claim 21 further comprising a pearlescent or opacifying agent comprising a diester of fatty acids having 16 to 22 carbon atoms with ethylene or propylene glycol wherein the pearlescent or opacifying agent comprises from about 0.25 to about 2.5 percent by weight of the composition.

25

24. The composition of claim 21 further comprising a nonsubstantive humectant comprising glycerine wherein the nonsubstantive humectant is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 5 percent by weight.

30

25. The composition of claim 21 further comprising a thickener comprising a diester of fatty acids containing from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms with polyethylene glycol f formula

35 $HO-(CH_2CH_2O)_n-H$

- 49 -

5 wherein n is an integer from about 3 to about 200,
wherein the thickener is present in the composition at a
concentration of about 0.1 to about 3 percent by weight.

10 26. The composition of claim 21 further comprising one or
more additives selected from plant extracts, plant
homogenates, plant juices, vitamins, vitamin derivatives,
or mixtures thereof.

15 27. The composition of claim 21 further comprising one or
more additives selected from colorants, fragrances,
preservatives, pH adjusting agents or mixtures thereof.

20 28. The composition of claim 21 having a pH in the range
of about 5 to about 7.5.

25 29. The composition of claim 23 wherein the pearlescent or
opacifying agent is added to the composition as a
preformed, stabilized aqueous dispersion.

30 30. A composition which imparts cleansing, conditioning
and moisturization of the skin and hair and which exhibits
a low degree of irritation to the eyes comprising:

A. a nonionic surfactant comprising a polyoxyethylene
derivative of polyol ester wherein
1. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is
derived from a polyol selected from sorbitol, sorbitan or
mixtures thereof,

- 50 -

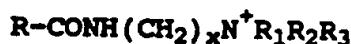
5 2. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester contains from about 20 to about 80 oxyethylene units,

10 3. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester is derived from lauric acid,

15 4. the polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester has from about 1 to about 2 lauric acid residues per molecule of polyoxyethylene derivative of polyol ester,

20 wherein the nonionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of from about 2 to about 10 percent by weight;

15 B. an amphoteric amphocarboxylate surfactant comprising a compound of the formula



20 wherein R is an alkyl group having 11 carbon atoms, x is 2, R₁ is hydrogen, R₂ is a group of the formula



25 wherein R₄ is a 2 carbon alkylene group and R₃ is a carboxymethyl group,

25 wherein the amphoteric amphocarboxylate surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 0.25 to about 5 percent by weight;

C. one or more betaine surfactants selected from:

1. an alkyl betaine of the formula



30 wherein R is a lauryl group having about 12 carbon atoms, and R₁ and R₂ are each methyl groups,

2. an amidoalkyl betaine of the formula



- 51 -

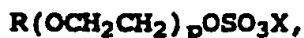
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wherein RCO represents the fatty acid derived from coconut oil, n is 3 and R₁ and R₂ are each methyl groups, and

3. mixtures thereof,

10 wherein the betaine surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 0.5 to about 8 percent by weight;

D. one or more anionic surfactants comprising alkyl ether sulfate of the formula



15

wherein

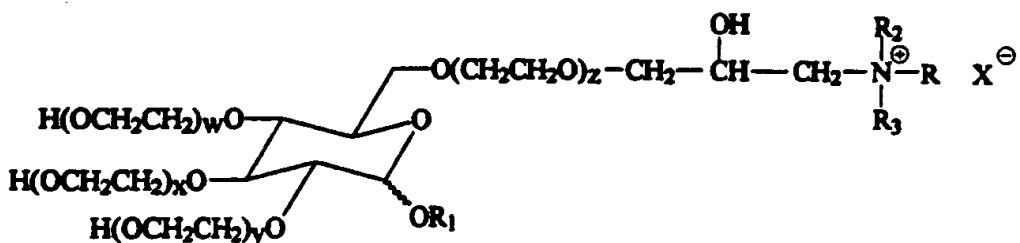
R is an alkyl group having about 12 to about 13 carbon atoms,

X is sodium ion and p is an integer from about 1 to about 4,

20

wherein the anionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration from about 1 to about 8 percent by weight;

E. a substantive humectant of the formula



25

wherein w + x + y + z = about 10;

F. a thickener comprising a stearate diester of polyethylene glycol formula

- 52 -

5 HO-(CH₂CH₂O)_n-H wherein n is 150

wherein the thickener is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 3 percent by weight. 10 said nonionic, amphoteric amphocarboxylate, betaine and anionic surfactants comprising a total of about 5 to about 20 percent by weight of the composition and said substantive humectant comprising from about 0.01 to about 3.0 percent by weight of the composition.

31. The composition of claim 30 further comprising an alkyl ether carboxylate of the formula

$$R(OCH_2CH_2)_pO(CH_2)_nCO_2X$$

wherein R is a lauryl group, X is a sodium ion, p is about 12 to about 14 and n is 1, and wherein the alkyl ether carboxylate comprises from about 0.1 to about 2.5 percent by weight of the composition.

32. The composition of claim 30 further comprising sodium chloride at a concentration of about 0.5 to about 5.0 percent by weight.

25

33. The composition of claim 30 further comprising a
pearlescent or opacifying agent comprising ethylene glycol
distearate wherein the pearlescent or opacifying agent is
present in the composition at a concentration of about
0.25 to about 2 percent by weight.

34. The composition of claim 30 further comprising aloe vera gel at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 10.0

- 53 -

5 percent by weight and vitamin E acetate at a concentration from about 0.005 to about 0.25 percent by weight.

10 35. The composition of claim 30 further comprising glycerin at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 1.0 percent by weight.

15 36. The composition of claim 30 further comprising one or more additives selected from colorants, fragrances, preservatives, pH adjusting agents or mixtures thereof.

20 37. The composition of claim 30 having a pH in the range of about 5 to about 7.5.

25 38. The composition of claim 30 having a Brookfield viscosity in the range of about 500 to about 10000 centipoise.

30 39. The composition of claim 33 wherein the pearlescent or opacifying agent is added to the composition as a preformed, stabilized aqueous dispersion.

40. The composition of claim 30 wherein

A. the nonionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of about 4 to about 5 percent by weight;

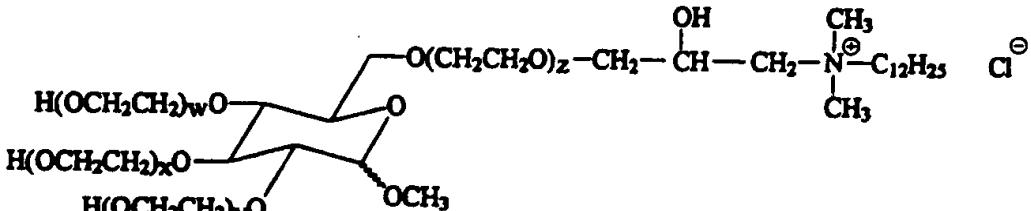
B. the amphoteric amphocarboxylate surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.5 to about 1.5 percent by weight;

- 54 -

5 C. the betaine is cocamidopropyl betaine of the formula
 $R-CO-NH(CH_2)_n-N^+R_1R_2CH_2CO_2^-$
 wherein RCO represents the fatty acid derived from coconut
 oil, n is 3 and R₁ and R₂ are each methyl groups,
 and the betaine is present in the composition at a
 10 concentration of about 3 to about 5 percent by weight;

D. the anionic surfactant is sodium trideceth sulfate
 having the formula
 $R(OCH_2CH_2)_pOSO_3X$
 wherein R is an alkyl group having about 13 carbon atoms,
 15 X is sodium ion and p is an integer from about 1 to about
 4,
 and is present in the composition at a concentration of
 about 2.5 to about 3.5 percent by weight;

E. the substantive humectant is of the formula

20 

wherein w + x + y + z = about 10
 and is present in the composition at a concentration of
 about 0.1 to about 0.5 percent by weight;

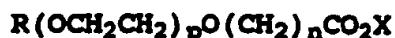
25 F. the thickener is present in the composition at a
 concentration of about 0.25 to about 1 percent by weight;

G. the composition further comprises glycerine at a
 concentration of about 0.25 to about 1.5 percent by
 weight;

- 55 -

5 H. the composition further comprises sodium chloride at a concentration of about 1 to about 3 percent by weight;

I. the composition further comprises an alkyl ether carboxylate of the formula



10 wherein R is a lauryl group, X is a sodium ion, p is about 12 to about 14 and n is 1, and wherein the alkyl ether carboxylate comprises from about 0.1 to about 1.0 percent by weight of the composition;

15 J. the composition has a pH of about 5 to about 7.5 and a Brookfield viscosity of about 500 to about 10000 centipoise.

20 41. The composition of claim 40 further comprising ethyleneglycol distearate at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 1.0 percent by weight, aloe vera gel at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 1.0% by weight and vitamin E acetate at a concentration of about 0.005 to about 0.1 percent by weight.

25 42. The composition of claim 30 wherein

A. the nonionic surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of about 4 to about 6 percent by weight,

30 B. the amphoteric amphocarboxylate surfactant is present in the composition at a concentration of 1.5 to about 3 percent by weight,

C. the betaine is lauryl betaine of the formula



- 56 -

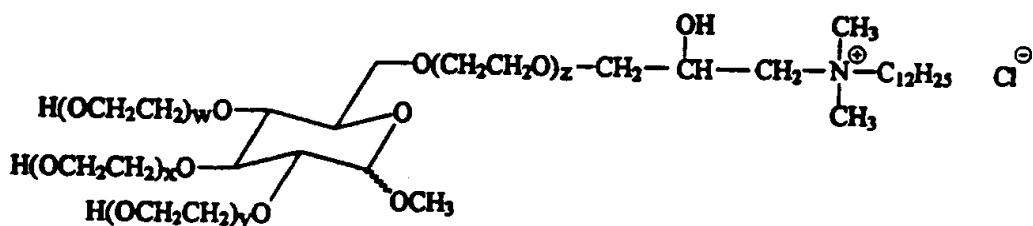
5 wherein R is a lauryl group and R₁ and R₂ are each methyl groups, and is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.5 to about 3 percent by weight;

D. the anionic surfactant is sodium laureth sulfate having the formula

10 R(OCH₂CH₂)_pOSO₃X

wherein R is a lauryl group, X is sodium ion and p is an integer from about 1 to about 4, and is present in the composition at a concentration of about 2 to about 4 percent by weight,

15 E. the substantive humectant is of the formula



wherein w + x + y + z = about 10

20 and is present in the composition at a concentration of 0.1 to about 0.5 percent by weight;

F. the thickener is present in the composition at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 1 percent by weight;

25 G. the composition further comprises glycerine at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 1.5 percent by weight;

H. the composition further comprises sodium chloride at a concentration of about 1 to about 3 percent by weight;

- 57 -

5 I. the composition further comprises an alkyl ether carboxylate of the formula



10 wherein R is a lauryl group, X is a sodium ion, p is about 12 to about 14 and n is 1, and wherein the alkyl ether carboxylate comprises from about 0.1 to about 1.0 percent by weight of the composition;

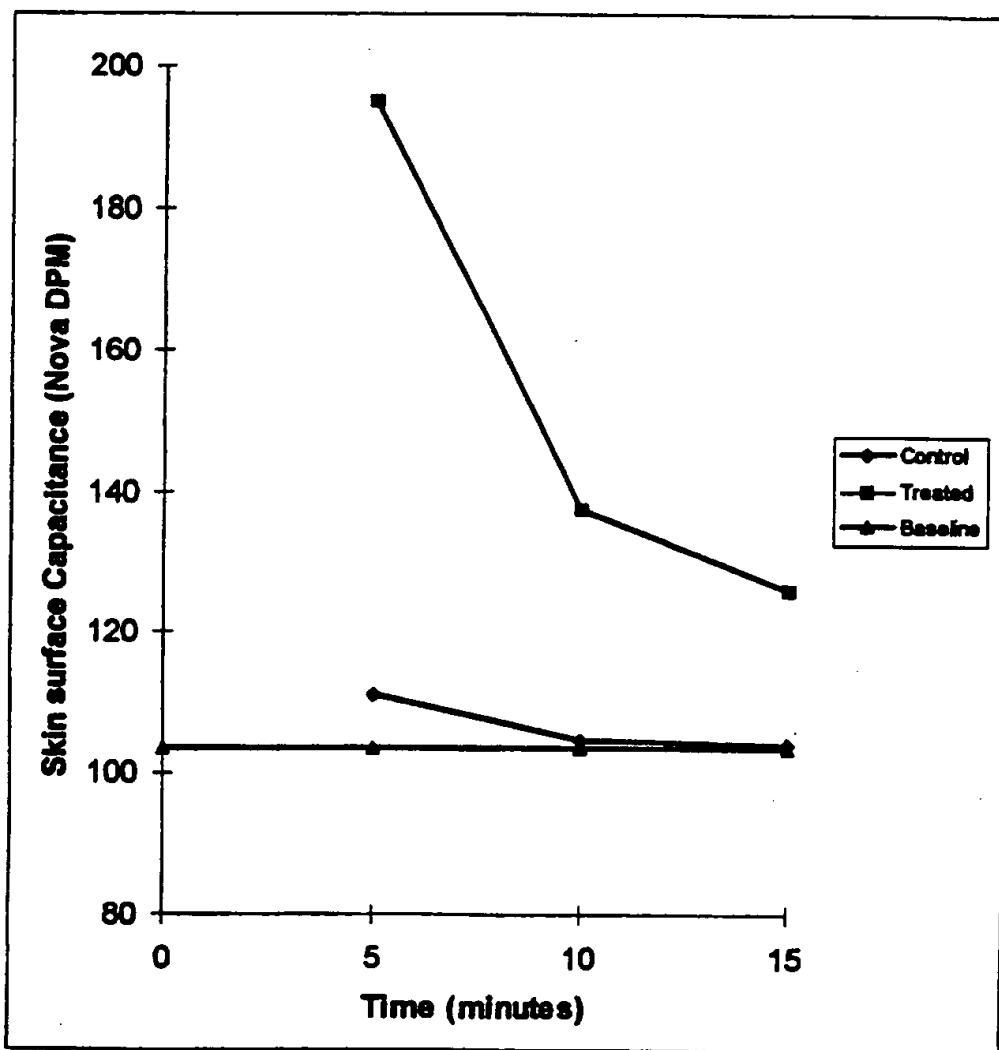
15 J. the composition has a pH of about 5 to about 7.5 and a Brookfield viscosity of about 500 to about 10000 centipoise.

15

20 43. The composition of claim 42 further comprising ethyleneglycol distearate at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 1.0 percent by weight, aloe vera gel at a concentration of about 0.25 to about 1.0% by weight and vitamin E acetate at a concentration of about 0.005 to about 0.1 percent by weight.

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Fig 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/03912A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/50

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	EP 0 153 734 A (RICHARDSON VICKS INC) 4 September 1985 see page 4, line 20 - page 5, line 23	1-4
A	EP 0 453 238 A (UNILEVER PLC ;UNILEVER NV (NL)) 23 October 1991 see page 2, line 30 - page 6, line 38	1,8,9, 11,21
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 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 July 1997

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/03912

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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